Cambria Freeman.

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FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT COURT!

ITS POWERS AND JURISDICTION!

Full Text of the Act Establishing said Court.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act establishing a District Court in the Borough of Johnstown, for the County of Cambria, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this Act, the District Court of Cambria County shall have and exercise, within the limits of said district, all and singular the powers and jurisdictions of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Cambria County, and shall have and exercise original civil jurisdiction in all cases within the limits of said district, and shall have and exercise, within the limits of said district, all chancery powers and jurisdictions which are now vested in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, and shall have and exercise, within the limits of said district, all and singular the powers and jurisdictions of the Orphans' Court and Register Court of Cambria County, with like effect within said district, and with like powers and jurisdictions, and the remedies, powers, pleadings and costs shall be similar to like proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Common Pleas, Court of Equity, Orphans' and Register's Courts of Cambria County.

SECTION 2. There shall be established within the limits of said district, a Recorder's office for recording deeds, mortgages, agreements, and all other instruments of writing which are or may hereafter be within the recording Acts of the State of Pennsylvania, which deeds and other instruments of writing so recorded, and copies thereof duly certified, shall have such effect as is given to records by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 3. The judgments of said District Court shall be liens upon all the real estate of defendant or defendants lying within the limits of said District Court, and shall have all the incidents of judgments of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, and writs of *fieri facias, venditioni exponas* and other execution process for the purpose of selling any real estate of defendant or defendants, within the limits of said district, shall issue out of said District Court, with like effect and with like remedies, powers and jurisdictions as the same now issue out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County; and there shall be a general lien docket and extension docket for said District Court, which dockets shall be kept in said District Court, and which shall have the same effect as similar dockets and records which by the laws of the Commonwealth are kept in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County.

SECTION 4. The records of all judgments of any court of record of Pennsylvania, and of transcripts of judgments of all Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of this Commonwealth shall, when duly authenticated, be admitted to record in said District Court, and shall thereupon have all the incidents of judgments in said Court.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register and Recorder of Cambria County, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to perform all the duties now required by law of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register and Recorder of Cambria County, so far as the business and jurisdiction of said District Court extends, and upon failure or refusal to perform said duties, the Judges of said District Court, or any two of them, shall appoint a person to perform said duties, in the same manner as is provided for the appointment of Deputy Sheriff by the tenth section of the Act to which this is a supplement; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register and Recorder to take charge of the records and seals of said Court and offices, and keep the same in the place of holding said Court and in the apartments provided for that purpose, and the fees of said Clerk, Register and Recorder, shall be the same as now provided by law for the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register and Recorder of Cambria county, for like services. He shall also give bond in the same form and in like amount and conditions that the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register and Recorder of Cambria County has now entered into, which bond shall be approved by any two of the Judges, the President being one.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to perform all the duties of the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of said District Court, and the fees of the said Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery shall be the same and paid in like manner that the fees of the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria county are for like services.

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Court of the Oyer and Terminer, and District Attorney of the said District Court, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to perform all their respective duties, so far as the same are hereby extended by this Act, and the fees of said Sheriff, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and District Attorney shall be the same as are now provided by law for like services.

SECTION 8. Jurors drawn and in attendance for the hearing and trial of causes, of said Court, shall receive one dollar and fifty cents per day and mileage at the rate of three cents per mile circular, and witnesses subpœnaed and in attendance on the trial of causes, or before the Grand Jury in said Court, shall receive one dollar per day and mileage at the rate of three cents per mile circular.

SECTION 9. The qualified electors of the respective election districts within the limits of said District Court shall, at the general election on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every three years thereafter, elect one person, being a citizen of said district, who shall be called the Marshal of said district and be commissioned by the Governor, and who shall hold his office for three years and until his successor is duly qualified, but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed Marshal in any term of six years. Vacancies in said office shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, to continue until the next general election and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified, as aforesaid. The said Marshal shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties within the limits of said District Court which are now by the laws of the Commonwealth required to be performed by the Sheriff of Cambria county. He is also hereby required to perform all the duties enjoined upon the Sheriff of Cambria county by the seventeenth section of the Act to which this Act is a supplement. Before he shall be commissioned or execute the duties of his office, he shall enter into recognizance and become bound in the sum of ten thousand dollars, according to the form as now prescribed by law for Sheriffs, which bond shall be approved by the Judges of said District Court, or any two of them, the President being one, and be recorded. Said bond shall be like conditioned and have the like effect and be subject to all the provisions which by the laws of this Commonwealth the bond of the Sheriff of Cambria county is subject to. It shall be the duty of said Marshal, immediately after receiving his commission from the Governor, to deliver the same to the Recorder of Deeds of the said District Court, by whom the same shall be recorded at the expense of the said Marshal.

SECTION 10. The qualified electors of the respective election districts within the limits of the said District Court shall, at the same time and place, and every three years thereafter, elect one person, being a qualified elector of said district, to be styled Clerk of the District Court, who shall perform all the clerical duties appertaining to the offices and jurisdiction of said District Court, and shall receive such fees as are payable for similar services by law. The said Clerk of the District Court shall also have such power and authority and perform all the duties which by the fifth section of this Act are given to and imposed upon the Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of Cambria county, and he shall receive such fees as are payable by law for similar services. He shall hold his office for three years and until his successor is duly qualified. Vacancies in said office shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, to continue to the next general election. Before the said Clerk shall be commissioned, he shall enter into a bond in a sum to be fixed by the Judges of the said District Court, or any two of them, of whom the President shall be one, and the said bond shall be like conditioned and have like effect and shall be subject to all the provisions which by the laws of this Commonwealth the respective bonds of the Prothonotary, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of Cambria county are now subject.

SECTION 11. The qualified electors of said district shall, at the same time and place, and every three years thereafter, elect one person, learned in the law, who has been two years admitted to the bar, and who shall have resided within the limits of the said district one year next preceding his election, who shall be called the District Attorney of said district. The said District Attorney, before entering on the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the same oath or affirmation as is required to be taken by the Attorney General of this Commonwealth, which oath or affirmation shall be entered on the records of the said Court. He shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties within the limits of said District Court that are now by the laws of this Commonwealth required to be performed by the District Attorney of Cambria county, and be subject to all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to District Attorneys.

SECTION 12. The said Marshal and Clerk of the District Court, for the said district, shall hold their offices in the building in which said District Court is held, or some other convenient place in the Borough of Johnstown.

SECTION 13. The election for Marshal and Clerk of the District Court, as provided for by this Act, shall be held and conducted in all respects in the same manner as elections for Representatives by the laws of this Commonwealth are held and conducted, and subject to all the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth in relation to the election of similar officers. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the county to make and publish proclamation of the first election held under this Act, in the manner now provided by law for the election of similar officers of Cambria county, and thereafter such proclamation shall be made by the Marshal of said district, as aforesaid.

SECTION 14. It shall be the duty of the judges and inspectors of the respective election districts, within the limits of said District Court, in addition to the duties now by law required of them, as soon as all the votes given for the officers herein provided for shall be read off and counted, to make out duplicate certificates of the same under their hands and seals, setting forth in words at length the number of votes given for the several persons voted for, designating the office or station in respect to which the votes were given, one of which shall be deposited in the election box, and the return judge shall take charge of the other and produce the same at a meeting of one return judge from each election district within the limits of said District Court, and on the day following said election. *Provided*, that in case of the sickness or inability of said return judge to attend, then and in that case one of the inspectors or clerks of said election shall perform the duties hereby enjoined on the return judge.

SECTION 15. The return judges of the several election districts within the limits of said District Court shall meet in the building in which said District Court is held, in the Borough of Johnstown, on the Wednesday following said election, and shall select two qualified electors of said district to act as clerks, who, before entering on their duties, shall be severally sworn or affirmed to perform the duties of their office with honesty and fidelity, and on the board being so formed, it shall be the duty of the return judges to deliver the certificates of election in their respective districts to the President of said board, who shall cause the clerk, in the presence of said board, to add together the number of votes which shall appear by said certificates to have been given for any person in respect to each office or station. The clerks shall thereupon, in presence of the judges, make out duplicate returns of said election, as are now required to be made out for Sheriff and like offices, which shall be signed by all the return judges present and attested by said clerks, as by law now required to be made out and attested for like offices. When the returns shall be completed, the President of the board of return judges, as aforesaid, shall forthwith lodge one each of such returns in the office of the Prothonotary or Clerk of the District Court, and the other shall be by the said President of the board deposited in the nearest post-office, sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the manner now directed by law. It shall be the duty of the return judges aforesaid in every case to transmit to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election, within five days after making up such returns; and the said return judges and clerks shall be allowed the same compensation and mileage, to be paid out of the treasury of Cambria county, in the same manner that the return judges and clerks of Cambria county are paid for like services. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the said District Court to whom the return of any such election shall be delivered by the judges aforesaid, where such judges are required to send a copy of such return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to make out a copy of such return under his hand and seal of office, and forthwith to transmit such copy under sealed cover to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by placing the same in the nearest post office. It shall also be the duty of the Clerk aforesaid to record said election returns in a book to be procured for that purpose.

SECTION 16. The officers elected as aforesaid shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices as soon as the oath of office shall have been administered to them and recorded as aforesaid, whereupon all the duties and jurisdiction of those acting in said Court and District, in the same or similar offices, shall cease and determine.

SECTION 17. It shall be the duty of the Judges of the said District Court, or any two of them, the President being one, at each session of said Court, to estimate the probable expenses of said District Court and the officers of said district, under this bill, for and during the said session of said Court and until the next term, and draw an order for the amount of the same upon the Treasurer of Cambria county, in favor of the Sheriff or Marshal of said Court; and it shall be the duty of said Treasurer to pay said orders out of any money in the treasury; and if there shall be no money in the treasury when said order or orders are presented, then it shall be the duty of said Treasurer to pay the same out of the first money that shall come into his hands on account of taxes paid in said district. Deficiencies in said estimates, or any of them, shall be included in the next estimate, and paid accordingly.

SECTION 18. All Acts and parts of Acts supplied by this bill, or which conflict with any of its provisions, are hereby repealed.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—With what pleasure and pride does the Catholic listen to the praises of our Sisters of Charity from Protestant lips. We who also know them well—we who know their worth, their virtues—cannot find words to speak or write of them as they deserve, or as we would wish to. But the generous and liberal Protestants who have seen them in the hospitals, in the sick room, at the bedside of the dying, never fail to pay a just tribute to them or to express their admiration of their self-sacrificing zeal in behalf of suffering humanity.

It was but a few days ago, away up in the mountains of South Carolina, that we heard from the lips of a venerable Doctor, who had traveled much in the world, such a grand eulogium on the Sisters of Charity that it made our heart glow with pride and our gratitude go out to him for his eloquent words of praise. He had seen them in the hospitals, in the pestilence, and he knew their worth. Nowhere such tender nursing—nowhere such virtue—nowhere such women. It was a Protestant speaking to Protestants, and so it was more eloquent, more appreciated, than if it had come from the lips of one of our own Faith.

Yes! there are no truer women—no nobler women—no grander women—than our Sisters of Charity: and a Church which can foster such an association ought not to be a despised Church. Its charities, its love for all men, its noble benefactions, ought at least to save it from the slanders of those who misrepresent its doctrines and calumniate its followers. Intelligence and gratitude should at least win for it respect in so just and enlightened a country as the South.—*Banner of the South.*

DON'T HURRY.—Believe in traveling on step by step; don't expect to be rich in a jump. Slow and sure is better than fast and flimsy. Perseverence, by its daily gains, enriches a man far more than fits and starts of fortunate speculation. Little fishes are sweet. Every day a thread makes a skein in a year. Brick by brick houses are built. We should creep before we walk, walk before we run, and run before we ride. In getting rich, the more haste the worse speed. Haste trips up its own heels. Don't give up a small business till you see that a large one will pay you better. Even crumbs are bread. Better a little furniture than an empty house. In these hard times, he who can sit on a stone and feed himself had better not move. From bad to worse is poor improvement. A crust is hard fare, but none at all is harder. Don't jump out of the frying pan into the fire. Remember, many men have done well in very small shops. A little trade with profit is better than a great concern at a loss; a small fire that warms you is better than a large fire that burns you. A great deal of water can be got from a small pipe, if the bucket is always there to catch it. Large hares may be caught in small woods. A sheep may fatten in a small meadow, and starve in a great desert. He who undertakes too much, succeeds but little.

A PEACH TREE growing from the spot where General Tighlman fell, in Mississippi bears blood red fruit and leaves, and all grafts upon it has the same peculiarities.

"DONNER LAKE."

Horrors of Overland Travel--Madness, Starvation and Cannibalism--The Most Frightful Narrative of Modern Times.

The current number of the Overland Monthly describes afresh, and no doubt with minute accuracy, a chain of events, which, for ghastly horrors, are probably without equal in authentic records. The tale realizes, in truth, the frightful denunciation of Othella, for in it "on horror's head horrors accumulate," and surely imagination cannot picture anything in the way of the piteous and awful more extreme than what was suffered by the unfortunates concerned. In various forms, by books, newspapers, and more frequently by private report, the story has been told; for it happened long ago—in 1846—before Capt. Sutter had made his discovery, and before every old whaler from Casco Bay to Hatteras had been fitted up, to brave once more the perils of Cape Horn. But many have persisted in disbelieving it. It was too terrible to relate, they said, to believe. And it is true that there seemed to be a raw-head and bloody-bones air about the narrative that more frequently attends fiction than fact, and which, at all events, lent warrant to the suspicion that it had been expanded and embellished. There is, however, no doubt about the melancholy truth of it; and the minute account now published is to be accepted as the product of all the sifted and collected testimony that it has been possible to obtain.

Donner Lake—named after the leader of the party who met their death hard by—is one of the most picturesque and lovely spots in the elevated valleys of the Sierra Nevada. "Starvation Camp," the immediate scene of the calamity, is close at hand, and by it runs a railroad, strange contrast in the plenty and succor it suggests to the helpless misery the spot once witnessed. The Donner party left their home for the Pacific slope in search of a healthful and eligible soil, and having penetrated this great distance toward the promised land, were "snowed up" near the lake. Their Indian guide, one Truckee, warned them one afternoon that dreadful weather was at hand, and urged them to push on, for the ground was as yet undiscovered, they had found wood, water and grass, and determined to halt for the night. In the morning a foot of snow had fallen, and their cattle wandered away so that few of them could be found. Alarmed, the wayfarers began to build cabins and to take such other measures as they could to protect themselves from the elements. The snow continued to fall and presently became impassable. In a few days it was eight feet deep.—During nearly the whole days of November the long storm continued and the snow on the mountains ultimately reached a depth of more than twenty feet.

There were eighty-two souls in the party, thirty-two of whom being women, and a large portion children. The Captain, George Donner, was a man of some sagacity and considerable wealth, and his wife and children being with him, had every incentive to prudence and activity. But all efforts to escape from their frightful situation proved vain. In a short time everything in the shape of wholesome food was gone. They devoured their dogs, the hides of the cattle they saved, and their own boots and shoes. Finally the miserable creatures began to think of eating each other. At this period a death occurred—thus deferring a need for violence, and horrible to relate, the corpse was eagerly consumed. Other deaths followed, and the survivors continued to subsist on the flesh of their dead companions. After six weeks the storm having subsided eight men and five women, guided by two Indians, set out to try to make their way to California. The hopes of all that remained hung on their efforts, and they struggled desperately to succeed. But in a week, and before they had passed the Divide, this forlorn hope was again overwhelmed by snow. Three died almost at once and the rest ate their bodies. "Having," says the Overland Monthly, "now been without a morsel to eat for four days, those wretched people cut the flesh from the bodies of the dead, and having refreshed themselves upon a portion of it and dried the balance for future use again pushed on. This was their New Year's feast—it now being the first day of January, 1847. Five days later the food was again all gone, and they had only the strings of their snow shoes left to eat."

The unhappy wretches then desired to devour their Indian guides, but the latter, seeing their intention, fled over the hills and were seen no more. On the 17th of January all but three of the thirteen were dead, and of the survivors two laid down to die. The third had fallen in with a friendly Indian, who conducted him to a settlement on Bear river. There the story was told, and immediately expeditions set forth from San Francisco and Sutter's Fork to rescue those of the original party who might still be alive.

What the benevolent adventurers found almost beggars description. Those who had died remained where their last sigh had been breathed, but they were stripped of their flesh. "Bodies half devoured lay strewn around the dismal cabins, from which issued a stifling 'factor,' of those who yet lived."

Not only were their bodies enfeebled and emaciated to the last degree, but with many the very soul had become a desolation. While some welcomed their deliverers with exstacies of joy, others looked gloomy and cadaverous, regarded them with a coldness amounting almost to indifference, they having become not only reconciled to their cannibalistic diet, but preferring it to wholesome food when set before them. Monstrous as it may seem, to such an extent had the natural tastes of these people become perverted, that they pushed aside the flour and bacon tendered them, choosing rather to partake of the horrid feast to which they had so long been accustomed. Parents were seen feeding on the remains of their children, and children on those of their parents. Here a wife was broiling on the coals the flesh of her husband, and elsewhere a company were making a repast upon the limb of a roasted companion.—All filial and parental affection seemed dead, the one instinct of self-preservation reigning supreme. Rapidly some of the most wretched creatures were being transformed into ghouls and demons, having already lost many of the divine traits of humanity. Haggard and attenuated, they spoke but little, while their looks and demeanor were wi'd and unearthly. Too incredible for belief are the stories told of the ravenous greed exhibited by some of these starving wretches; one of whom is said to have eaten the entire body of a child during the course of a single night; while another insisted on appropriating to his own use the hearts and other viscera of his dead companions. On the other hand many refused to touch the flesh of those who had perished until the very last, and then partook of it sparingly, and with evident feelings of horror.

Thirty-six of the company had perished, and many of the remainder were on the point of doing so. Amid devastation and woe, there were gleams of heroism which almost seemed needful to show that these afflicted souls shared a common humanity. Donner, the leader, was too far reduced to be taken forward with the rescuing party. His wife had her choice to be saved with her children, or to stay behind and die with her husband. With wonderful fortitude and devotion, and in spite of his earnest entreaties, she chose the latter. Another man, one Keisburg, was also too weak to be removed. The rest was taken to California. In the following April, another small party repaired to Donner Lake, to see if by chance either of those left behind yet survived. They found Keisburg living, he having subsisted for several weeks on the body of Mrs. Donner, who had died soon after her husband. The story is almost too shocking to be repeated, but as a remarkable and trustworthy instance of the behavior of mankind under the most trying circumstances of which it is possible to conceive, the narrative has an interest and importance which justify its recital and preservation.

LEGAL STRATEGY.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

Charles Lamb gives a funny account of the origin of roast pig. The owner of a litter of juvenile porkers, roasted to death by the casual burning of the family sty, in picking about among the ruins, and sorrowfully handling the crisp remains, chanced to burn his fingers. Clapping them to his mouth, he tasted a pleasure so exquisite, that it made him at once forget his pain and his loss. Pouncing on the prize, he not only dispatched the whole barbecue at a sitting, but licked his lips for more. The story got wind, and the entire country was ablaze with burning pig-pens; nor was it till many years after that some adventurous innovator shocked the adherents of conservative cookery, by proposing a new and less expensive process of preparing the favorite dish.

It is not for us lawyers to laugh at this. None have been more prone than we to roast pigs according to precedent. All of us can remember when, in every action to recover the value of one man's property wrongly appropriated by another, it was necessary to allege a fictitious *losing* by the former and *finding* by the latter; and all because the first case of the sort, hundreds of years ago, happened to be one of real losing and finding. Nay, I have even known the loss and finding of a patch of cabbage to be solemnly averred, and no lawyer thought of smiling at it.

In the department of Evidence, we have especially been slow to learn. If you want to know how cramped and artificial its rules are, just get into the witness box to tell all you know about some case, and see how much you'll be let tell.

Twenty years ago it was worse. No one was then admitted as a witness who was either "a party to the record," or interested, to a cent's value, in the controversy. The consequence was the frequent impossibility of proving, by competent witnesses, undoubted facts, which neither of the litigants, had they been suffered to speak, would have denied. The devices to which counsel and clients were driven by a rule so unreasonable, were often amusing enough.

On one occasion a countryman, visiting the city, deposited his money—some two hundred dollars—with his landlord, no one being present at the time. Next day, having occasion to make some purchases, he applied for his money, and was met with a cool denial of its ever having been received. On taking legal counsel, the gentleman was astonished to learn that, being without a witness, as matters stood his case was hopeless.

The lawyer, however, was a man of resources. Dismissing his client with directions to return in a couple of days, he called to his aid a reliable friend, to whom he privately unfolded his plans.

Acting under the lawyer's instructions, the friend presented himself at the inn as guest, and after securing quarters, deposited three hundred dollars in the landlord's hands, taking good care to have a witness by. Some hours after, he called alone for the money, and the landlord knowing there was proof of the deposit, made no difficulty in handing it over.

The same day Boniface was served with a writ for three hundred dollars, and, on seeking advice, was told that, as there was a witness to his receipt of the money, and none to its return, he had nothing for it but to pay it again. With two hundred dollars of it the lawyer reimbursed the countryman, and kept the remainder for his fee.

No less adroit was the march that Lije Loomis stole on the "Statute of Limitations." Lije was the *factotum* of Guy's Neck. He did a miscellaneous business as a carpenter, cow doctor, and coffin-maker—adding to his other functions that of undertaker to the county poor house. He was, withal, an easy, good-natured fellow, free to trust, and a most indulgent creditor.

Among others whom Lije had trusted to his cost, was Greg Grimes, without exception the great promise maker and breaker of Guy's Neck. I verily believe he would, if possible, have put a creditor off till the Last Judgment, and then begged him to wait till to-morrow.

Greg had wheedled Lije with promises till the latter's claim was "outlawed."—Losing patience at last, Lije took his account over to the 'Squire, when, to his no small discomfiture, he learned that unless he could get a new promise from his debtor, with a witness to it, he might whistle for his bill.

Such fellows as Greg always know a good deal of law, especially the sharp points of it. Greg would talk as freely and be as full of promises as ever, when he and Lije were alone, but, before others would either evade the subject, or else remain provokingly mum.

One day Lije drove up to Greg's door with his old gray mare and spring wagon, a plain pine coffin—one of those flat topped affairs deemed good enough for poor folks—being visible behind the seat.

"Mornin,' neighbor," said Lije.

"Same to you," said Greg. "Goin' to plant a pauper, I see."

"Y-a-a-s; old Bope took rather sudden leave last night, and went to try the charity of another world."

"Which it's no more'n fair," said Greg, "seein' how long he lived on the charity of this."

"Would you mind gettin' in and coming along, neighbor?" said Lije. It's mighty dull goin' to a funeral all alone by one's self."

Greg didn't mind, and straightway got up by Lije's side.

The two chatted away after a sort to prove how cheerful good company can render a grave occasion.

"I'spose you ,havn't forgot that little bill o' mine?" Lije took the liberty at last to hint.

"Not by no means," said Greg. "Let's see now—how much did you say it was? I disremember rightly."

"Even sixty-nine dollars, besides seven years' int'rest."

"Quite right," Greg assented. "I recollect now."

"Ef it's at all inconvenient to pay it, don't put yourself out on no account," said Lije.

"I've been threatened' to settle it for a month back," said Greg; "but times hev been tight, an'—an'—how would Monday week do?"

"To a dot," said Lije.

"I'll send it round," said Greg.

A curious sound came from the coffin. The ghost of a chuckle, Durdles would have called it. Greg gave a jump and lit in an adjacent cow pasture. Looking back he saw Lije's 'prentice, the most mischievous imp in Guy's Neck, but with plenty of sense, and of lawful age to be a witness, sitting up in the coffin and laughing like mad.

Greg took in the situation at one glance. He had been duped into committing himself before a witness.

"It's a dirty, nasty, mean trick!" he exclaimed.

"What is?" asked Lije.

"Why, triflin' with a body's feelins' about old Bope, makin' believe he is dead!"

"An' so he is," said Lije, "only I was goin' arter the body, instid o' fetchin' it away."

Greg turned away in disgust, Lije bawling after him:

"Don't forget Monday week, an' perhaps it'll save us both some trouble."

Greg did'nt forget; but he has never more than half enjoyed himself at a funeral since.—*Ledger.*

A MAN passed through Council Bluffs, Iowa, a day or two ago, on his return to Missouri, after having tried to live in Minnesota. "Don't like it up thar," he said. "Have nine months of winter, and the rest of the time it's d—d late in the fall."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : SEPT. 15, 1870.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS:

R. MILTON SPEER, Esq., Huntingdon.

Democratic County Ticket.

Assembly—W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
Sheriff—WM. R. BONACKER, Johnstown.
Commissioner—FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Loretto.
P. H. Director—P. H. BERG, Cambria Twp.
Auditor—JOHN WAGNER, Chest Springs.
Coroner—JACOB A. HARROLD, Johnstown.
Jury Com.—ALEX. SKELLY, Summerhill Tp.

The District Court Bill.

On our first page will be found a certified copy of the bill extending the powers of the District Court of Johnstown. By a misprint in the heading, it is made to appear as the Act under which the present District Court exists, whereas it is only the bill for extending its jurisdiction which was defeated in Committee last winter.

About the beginning of the session of 1869, Daniel M'Laughlin showed the *original* bill to some of our citizens, stating that *it* was all they required, and that the passage of that bill would settle the question and restore harmony and good feeling in Johnstown.—That bill was partly in the handwriting of Mr. M'Laughlin and partly in that of Cyrus Elder. The same bill, so presented, became a law, without any change except to reduce its jurisdiction from five hundred to two hundred dollars. It was thought the question was then settled finally and forever.

At the next session, however, the bill on our first page was presented. We call the attention of honest men of all parties and of every locality to this bill, and ask a careful perusal of its provisions. The law was plainly *unconstitutional*—a bill of the same character having been vetoed by the Governor a short time before for that very reason.

It makes, as will be seen by reading it, two Sheriffs, two Prothonotaries, two Registers, two Recorders, and two District Attorneys in the same county, contrary to the plain provisions of the Constitution; and, what is worse, it gave Johnstown and the districts within the jurisdiction of the District Court the right to select both sets—a thing that no honest man in Johnstown *could* want. And yet, because this bill, absurd as it was, met with the opposition and fate it deserved, Potts, M'Laughlin, and Barnes are determined to involve the county in half a million dollars of expenses and remove the seat of justice from the centre to the extreme corner of the county.

A False Pretense.

The latest and most transparent dodge of the removal faction is to be found in the last Johnstown *Tribune*, in the shape of an address "To the Taxpayers of Cambria county." It is signed by quite a number of citizens of the imperial city. The preamble to this address is verbose and utterly devoid of truth. What might be called the resolution, which always follows a preamble, is in the following words, insulting though they are to all the well known rules of English grammar:

"This is to certify that we, the undersigned citizens of Johnstown and vicinity, do hereby pledge ourselves unto the taxpayers of the County of Cambria, that if the seat of Justice is removed from Ebensburg to Johnstown that we will resist to the utmost any increase of taxes over and above the present rate of taxation, in consequence of such removal. No taxpayer in the County should be required to pay one cent more tax than he or she now pays, for the building, and completion of either Court House, Jail, or other County buildings in Johnstown, or for the ground upon which the same shall be built."

The obvious intent of the foregoing language is to create the impression that, if the removal infamy is consummated, there will be no increase of taxation. We do not believe there is a man even in Johnstown so verdant as to be guiled by such nonsense. As Johnstown is the boasted centre of population and commerce, it necessarily follows that, in the event of the removal of the county seat, a Court House and Jail commensurate with the magnitude of the city, as well as with the self pride and extravagant pretensions of the leaders of the removal project, would have to be erected. Can that be done without *"any increase of taxes over and above the present rate of taxation"*? As Johnstown is conceded to be a *big place*, the fitness of things will demand a *big* Court House and a *big* Jail. This would require the expenditure of not less than *three hundred thousand dollars*. Where is the money to come from? Will the men who signed their names to this address pay it out of their own pockets, and thus prevent any increase of taxation? If they are not deliberately attempting to humbug and impose on the taxpayers of the county, they are bound to do so. Perhaps our friend Charles B. Ellis, with his snuff box, aided and assisted by Lewis Plitt, can improvise an "Alladdin's lamp," and, through the wonderful powers of its magic, erect, during the silent hours of the night, on the "Court House Square," the necessary public buildings, "free gratis for nothing," to be greeted in all their magnificent proportions, at the rising of the morning's sun, with the loud acclaim and huzzas of the bewildered but delighted citizens of Johnstown. It is all a delusion and a snare, and deceptive and fraudulent though it be, H. D. Woodruff endorses it. The people well understand all such trickery and hollow pretensions, and will deal with any man who makes the insincere and impudent suggestion in a way which he will not soon forget.

"Our (Woodruff's) acceptance of the nomination was sufficient. *We were asked for no written secret pledge.* "No honorable man" would be asked for one, or would give a written secret pledge."—*Johnstown Democrat.*

What would the "written" or any other kind of pledge be worth, coming from a man who, on the 8th of August, was the open and avowed enemy of the removal of the county seat, and who, on the 20th of the same month, became the candidate of a mongrel convention and pledged himself to support said removal with all the power and influence he possesses?

The Democratic Party of Cambria County.

If ever any county in this broad Commonwealth has preserved at all times its Democratic integrity, surely that county is "Little Cambria." In prosperity and in adversity, in sunshine and in storm, she has with equal devotion adhered to her principles as does the needle to the pole. And now, in this year of grace 1870, she being again threatened with defeat by the same unscrupulous forces which have heretofore waged war against her and her principles, it may be well to glance at her past history in order that we may gather wisdom from the lamp of experience.

Since the erection of Cambria into a separate county, she has always been Democratic, and always encountered and vanquished the same foe, although that foe has assumed a great variety of shapes. The birth of Cambria county was in 1804, during the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy, and she then, in her cradle, vindicated that pure and great statesman against the assaults of the old Federal party. In like manner she sustained the immortal Jackson against the Anti-Masonic party.—Afterwards the Whigs, under the lead of the gallant Clay, were vanquished by her Democratic legions, and even when the sombre cloud of Know-Nothingism darkened the State like a pall, Cambria county stood "like a star in the midst of surrounding darkness," and fearlessly proclaimed the light of Democracy against the darkness of political bigotry. And to-day the gallant Democracy of "Little Cambria" stands precisely where they ever stood—like Jefferson, swearing "upon the altar of their country eternal hostility to every species of tyranny over the mind of man," and believing, like Jackson, that, "the blessings of government, like the dews of heaven, should fall equally upon the high and the low, the rich and the poor." Thus, in the name of Democracy, we have always been successful. "In this sign we have conquered."

But, besides all this, scarcely has a campaign passed in Cambria county without some *local* issue to distract the attention of Democrats and seduce them from their faith. These, too, have signally failed. The workingman's party of Cambria county—the Reform candidates—the bolter's ticket—have all had their day, and have passed to oblivion.

These factional local fights have all been made by disappointed aspirants for Democratic nominations, and have always been defeated by the true-hearted Democrats of the county. These men, calling themselves Democrats, have organized the opposition ticket to the Democrats during the present campaign. They are James Potts, Daniel M'Laughlin and John F. Barnes. They are all disappointed office-seekers. James Potts has been a standing candidate, and in 1860 defeated the Democrats by running as a volunteer and electing a Radical. Daniel M'Laughlin, when only a few years from Maryland, was a candidate for the Legislature, but the Democrats preferred Pershing, and nominated the latter gentleman. John F. Barnes was elected District Attorney and served three years, but when he asked a renomination, his conduct as an officer was not approved, and, if our recollection serves us, H. D. Woodruff was about the only delegate in the Convention that warmly supported him.

H. D. Woodruff had been some five years in the county, and had not yet received a nomination, and thought it high time. He took an active part in the Democratic Delegate Election of the present summer, and thus *committed* himself, if he had been an honorable man, to the action of the Convention. He had supported the Democratic administration of affairs in this county—Commissioners' Office, Poor House, and all—and never hinted at Reform! He had opposed the Removal issue. He traveled from Johnstown to Ebensburg on *Sunday*, to be early at the convention. No candidate for the Assembly pleased him, and he was in favor of springing a new man—H. D. Woodruff, for instance—on the convention. The new man *was not sprung* on the convention; and H. D. Woodruff BOLTED! He was then prepared to throw himself, body and breeches, into the arms of our opponents, and undertake to sell the party from whose gallant support he has received his bread and butter ever since he left Perry county.

Whatever Democracy may be in Perry county, he will find the Mountain Democracy are not to be sold like meat in the shambles.

"Democrats, we had hoped that this campaign would have been conducted in an honorable and open way. It is not good policy to arouse personal animosities or engender bitter feeling."—*Johnstown Democrat.*

WE had the same hope. Is it "*honorable and open*" in any man to seek a nomination at the hands of a Democratic County Convention, on the 8th day of August, as the sworn enemy of the removal fraud, and then, on the 20th of the same month, to consummate his treachery by accepting a nomination on the *other side of the question?* If political duplicity can find a lower depth than H. D. Woodruff has reached on the removal question, we would like to see some more expert political acrobat than himself make the experiment. No other man than H. D. Woodruff could be his own political parallel.

THE report having gained currency in some way that Mr. HARROLD, our candidate for Coroner, had became identified with some of the measures looking to the removal of the county seat, that gentleman has deemed it due to himself to explain his position, which he does in the following brief letter addressed to the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee:

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 10, 1870.

To R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq., Chairman County Committee.—In order to prevent all misrepresentations as to my position, I wish to state that in accepting the nomination for the office of Coroner, unanimously tendered me by the late Democratic Convention, I did so with the fixed determination to use all honorable efforts to elect the Democratic ticket and oppose the removal issue and all other isms of the day. By this determination I mean to stand or fall.

J. A. HARROLD.

"The ticket we raise this day is pledged to reforms and retrenchment and most rigidly opposed to increase of taxation for any purpose. The leading candidates on this ticket are Democrats of most unimpeachable political integrity, and all are capable and honest men, and have the ability to perform what they promise, and have the manliness to carry it out. We shall support it, believing that on its success depends the welfare of our citizens and the increased prosperity and purity of the Democratic party in the county."

This is the modest language of the "Old Captain," in the last Johnstown *Democrat*. We have answered the "reform and retrenchment" humbug in another article. Woodruff says he will support it (the removal ticket). Of course he will, but what will the honest Democrats of Cambria county say of a man who now boasts of his "political integrity" and who, on Monday the 8th day of August, was the *open, boisterous* and apparently *sincere* opponent of the removal fraud and denounced Rose for being in favor of removal, and yet, on the 20th day of August, just *twelve* days after the meeting of the County Convention, received and accepted a nomination which belies all his former professions, betrays his best friends, and disgusts every Democrat in the county who ever took his hand in friendly grasp?

A. W. TAYLOR, of Indiana, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Westmoreland district, for reasons quite satisfactory to himself, has resigned, and Andrew Stewart, of Fayette county, has been nominated in his place. Mr. Stewart was a member of Congress almost *fifty years* ago, and now, that he is over eighty years of age, to galvanize him once more into political life is beyond all reasonable comprehension. Of the election of Henry D. Foster in the district we never did and do not now entertain the slightest doubt. We have known Mr. Taylor long and well. He is a high-minded and honorable gentleman, and although we differ with him in politics, we bear our willing testimony to his admitted high personal character and integrity. If A. W. Taylor was bound to be defeated by Gen. Foster, as Mr. Taylor freely admits in his letter of declination, what earthly chance of success has a superannuated political fossil like Andy Stewart? Taylor's withdrawal is a virtual confession of sure and certain defeat on part of the Radical party in the district.

FARRAGUT ABROAD.—When, in 1858, the news came that Havelock had died under the walls of rescued Lucknow, says the New York *World*, the flags in the harbor of New York were at half-mast. "Let us," wrote Henry Kingsley in England, "always in our bickerings remember that!" When the word is flashed under the waves of the Atlantic that Farragut is no more, the British ensign droops at spithead. From the masts of Nelson's Victory at Portsmouth and Lyons's Agamemnon the same token of sorrow and respect is paid. Here only, at his own home, was there neglect and scandalous indecorum. It was a criminal omission which ought never be forgiven; the absence of the President, literally "loafing" at Long Branch; the Minister of Marine, as our superfine Secretary of the Navy loves to be called, idling among the mild mountains of New Jersey; Admiral Porter gyrating within the Coburg circle of the District of Columbia and plotting promotion; and the good old sailor carried to his grave by paymasters and marines!

The New York *Times* well says:

The British fleet at Spithead has, it appears, paid honors to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut. Under these circumstances, the United States government will, perhaps, by and by do the same. At the funeral of our great naval hero no leading member of the administration was present. They were all too busy. It will, perhaps, be some consolation—though a small one—to Admiral Farragut's relatives to know that at least his name and merits are remembered in a foreign land.

A RADICAL BIGAMIST.—A nice little scandal has just been developed in the Chancery Court here, in regard to C. C. Bowen, member of Congress from the Charleston, S. C., District, which will probably result in his serving a term in another sort of public institution. Previous to 1860 he was married, but managed to obtain a divorce from his wife. In January, 1860, he was married to Miss Labetha Park, in Wakulla, Fla., representing himself to be a widower. He lived with her till April, 1867, when he abandoned her and took up with another woman, and lived in open adultery with her. Mrs. Bowen came to this city shortly after the abandonment by the honorable villain, and on the 4th of February last filed a petition for a divorce, upon the ground of desertion, abandonment, and adultery. No response was made and the case still remains on the docket. Yesterday a despatch was received here from a prominent lawyer in Atlanta, Ga., stating that the Hon. Mr. Bowen has just married a lady of high standing in that city.—*Chicago Times.*

A BITER BIT.—A man named Hotchkiss, over in New Market, the other night thought he would have some fun scaring his wife, by dropping a loose brick down the chimney into the fire-place in her room. So he crept softly out of bed, with nothing on but his night-shirt, sneaked up-stairs and got out on the roof. Mr. Hotchkiss dropped nineteen bricks down the chimney, each one with a slam; but his wife never screamed a solitary time. So then Mr. Hochkiss gave it up and thought he would go down stairs; but he found that Mr. H tchkiss had had her head out of the trap-door watching him all the time, and when he had finished she had shut the trap and fastened it on the inside. It may be as well to state that Mr. Hotchkiss spent the rest of the night on the sharp peak of the roof with his trailing garments of the night fluttering in the evening breeze, singing "I'm lonely to-night." Mrs. Hotchkiss intimated to her confidential friends that she thought she had him.—*Newark Courier.*

GEN. WM. H. MILLER, of Harrisburg, died suddenly in that city on last Monday, in the forty-second year of his age. He was a lawyer by profession and a prominent Democratic politician, having been at one time a member of Congress from the Dauphin district. He was well known throughout the State and his death is sincerely regretted by his hosts of warm personal friends.

LAND SALES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The sales of the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of August were 14,588 54-100 acres, amounting to $78,755,90, averaging $5 40 per acre. The total land sales of the Company amount to $1,042,597,77.

—George A. Carpenter, of East Providence, R. I., a well-known farmer, drowned himself on last Saturday by lying down on his face in a brook containing only six inches of water. He was a wealthy man and formerly State Senator.

Vive la Republique!

Amid the mighty events and stupendous changes which have crumbled the proudest throne of Europe into dust, and, to all human seeming, broadened the base and consolidated the structure of another, there arises in the thronged and tumultuous streets of agitated Paris a cry which cannot be heard with indifference on this side of the Atlantic. In all great uprisings for liberty in any part of the world, and especially in every great uprising for liberty in France, our sympathetic citizens have been almost as ardent and excitable as the impulsive and demonstrative people of the French capital. For Greece, for the South American Republics, for Hungary, for Cuba, and especially for two great and memorable occasions for France, our people and our government have eagerly outrun the cold dictates of prudence, and proffered their generous sympathy to nations struggling to be free. There is no part of our national character of which we have better reason to be proud than of this magnanimous, uncalculating sympathy with the cause of freedom in whatever quarter of the world it may lift its banner. When manifested towards France—and it is towards France that our manifestations have always been the most fervent—these exhibitions have been reinforced and strengthened by a warm sentiment of gratitude for the assistance which France gave us in the war by which, with her help, we achieved our independence. France is inseparably associated with our proudest and most patriotic recollections. She gave us LAFAYETTE; she was our ally in the war against England; she, of all nations of the world, was the first to catch the contagion of our example and try the experiment of a republic. We are bound to France, as we are bound to no other European nation, by ties of gratitude, affection, common hatred of England, united exertions in war, and early sympathy in republican sentiments. Nothing could therefore be more natural than the prompt encouragement we have always given to her hitherto unsuccessful attempts to establish a republic.

Even the calm, sedate, imperturbable WASHINGTON was moved to enthusiasm by the first French republic. When on the 1st of January, 1796, ADET, the French minister to this country, presented him with the colors of France, WASHINGTON made a speech—the warmest he ever made in his life—in the following words: "I receive, sir, with lively sensibility, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of your nation, the colors of France, which you have now presented to the United States. The transaction will be announced to Congress, and the colors will be deposited in the archives of the United States, which are at once the evidence and the memorials of their freedom and independence. May this be perpetual; and may the friendship of the two republics become commensurate with their existence." The congratulatory enthusiasm of the American people, on that occasion, was restrained within no bounds.

When, in 1848, the republic was again declared in France, our government and people were equally warm, prompt and alert. Mr. RUSH, our minister at Paris, without waiting for instructions, but relying on the steady friendship of our people with France and their irrepressible sympathy with the first dawnings of freedom, made haste to tender his congratulations and recognize the new government; separating himself from the whole diplomatic body in Paris. The result fully justified the risk.

To-day, France is entering on another trial of the republic. The wonderful suddenness of the opportunity has fallen like sparks among dry combustibles, and blazing liberty illuminates the thick darkness of military disaster. *The republic has been proclaimed in Paris, in Lyons, in Marseilles, in Bordeaux, and all the great cities in the extinct empire!* The new government has been organized by the selection of as strong an executive as can be found among the liberal statesmen of France. It is not made up of rhetoricians, *doctrinaires*, and enthusiasts, like the ministry in the abortive republic of 1848, but of able men of affairs who understand the difference between gasconding appeals and practical administration. GAMBETTA is Minister of the Interior, JULES FAVRE of Foreign Affairs, MAGNE of Finance, JULES SIMON of Public Instruction, CREMIEUX of Justice, General LEFLO of War, GREVY President of the Council of State, LA VERTUJON Secretary General of the Provisional Government, and though last not least, General TROCHU is retained as Military Governor of Paris. The Legislative Body has been properly deposed, as it was elected during the defunct *regime* under the pressure of imperial influence and is out of relation with the new order of things. Thus far, the leaders of the republic have evinced admirable coolness, discretion and judgment. They seem to have risen at once to the height of this momentous occasion.

The American people would be false to their noblest instincts, they would belie all their generous utterances in the past, and prove recreant to the honored principles of their fathers, if their hearts did not go out in fervent, forward sympathy with a great, heroic nation, their ancient ally, who, in this season of sudden humiliation and sore calamity, courageously holds aloft the banner of free institutions and places itself in the van of a great republican movement in Europe. Providence has vouchsafed to France a great opportunity, such as seldom occurs in the history of nations; and she has had the wisdom to recognize and improve it. Out of the nettle, danger, she magnanimously attempts to pluck the flower, freedom. Every true American heart, every heart whose pulsations were ever quickened by the spectacle of heroic efforts of patriotism blended with aspirations for liberty, will wish well to France in this hour of trial, of hope, of transition, and possibly of renewed conflict with the invader who, after having bestowed upon her this great opportunity, may interpose to crush the expanding blossom in the bud.

The whole aspect of this wonderful, this terribly destructive war has suddenly changed, as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand. Hitherto, it has been a war against the French empire; if it is continued, it will be a war against the French people, prosecuted to interrupt and disable them in erecting the glorious edifice of freedom. The fall of NAPOLEON is their opportunity, and unless they are thwarted by Prussia, *their* triumph.—Even if Prussia chooses to make further war upon them, they have no reason to despair. Perhaps it is in the order of Providence that the French republic shall be consolidated by a united effort to expel the invader; by a struggle which will cement the new institutions with a universal and all-diffusive patriotism, and bind them together, in their incipient weakness, by unanimous resistance to a great danger. But if the war is to go on, the sympathy of the American people will no longer be on the side of Prussia. No American regrets that Prussia has humbled and dethroned NAPOLEON; but if she throttles the infant republic and attempts to strangle it in its cradle, she must look for sympathy to some other quarter of the world than the free republic of America. Despots and tyrants may keep her in countenance in so unhallowed an undertaking, but the liberal public sentiment of the whole world will be against her.—*World.*

Late War News.

The war in Europe still goes on. The terrible slaughter at Sedan, on the Belgian frontier, the total defeat and surrender of Gen. McMahon's entire force, the wounding of the commander, and the taking of the Emperor by the Prussians, are events which have passed into history. These events were almost immediately followed by popular demonstrations in Paris in favor of a Republican form of government, and the expulsion of the Napoleonic dynasty from the throne of France. The Republic has been publicly proclaimed, and a government of national defence constituted, which was ratified by popular acclimation, with General Trochu as Minister of War, and with the avowed intention of prosecuting the war with renewed vigor for the defence of the Capital and the expulsion of the Prussian army from the soil of France. The new government has been recognized by the United States. In the mean time the Prussian armies, under King William and the Crown Prince, are steadily nearing the walls of Paris, and the latest account report them only ten miles distant.

The citadel of Laon was surrendered on Friday by its commandant to save the city from bombardment. The Prussians on entering blew up the fortifications. News have been received from Marshal Bazaine. Although he is unable to get away from Metz, he is very active in sending out expeditions to harass the Prussians. The peasantry of Alsace also do the French cause much service by warring on the enemy in the guerilla fashion and by cutting off stragglers. The defence of Strasbourg is continued, and the pluck of its people is exciting the admiration of Europe. Though the city is literally "pounded to pieces," the fortifications are comparatively untouched, and the fire of the garrison on the besiegers is kept up with terrible efficiency. General Uhrich is winning a great renown.

STILL LATER.

PARIS, Sept. 12—The Prussian advance has halted at a point nine miles from the outer works, and works are being thrown up.

The Bavarian Corps, under command of the Grand Duke, made simultaneous assaults upon Toul and Montmedy, on Saturday, and were repulsed at both places with great slaughter. At Toul the battle lasted for some hours, and the loss of the Bavarins is estimated at 10,000.

The news that Russia, Austria and the United States have moved for an armistice, is confirmed, and the advance of the Prussians on Paris has been stopped in consequence.

The news is very cheering here among the people, and the impression prevails that peace will be made in a short time.

PARIS, September 12—10 A. M.—At 1:30 this morning a heavy skirmish took place between eight squadrons of French dragoons which garrisoned Chateau Thierry and the Prussian advance guard, and the latter was repulsed, Thiouville, Montmedy and Strasbourg resist vigorously. The Prussians found in the Emperor's desk a detailed statement of the Prussian forces, numbering 1,600,000 men, 1,600 cannon, and 160,000 horses.

The *Gaulois* reports that England, in the name of the neutral powers, asks of the King of Prussia a fifteen days' armistice. No report has been received, but there are fair prospects of assent.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A correspondent of the Morning *Post* telegraphs from Paris that all hopes of a suspension of hostilities have been abandoned by the officials and people of Paris.

The Prussian advance is now cautiously closing in upon the city. Two corps, eighty thousand strong, occupied, last night, a position on the Strasburg highway.

LOVE AND FORTITUDE.—The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette* gives the following story:

Mr. Albert Blake, in the employ of John Mack, on the Wishon place, in the town of Elizabeth, was to be married to Miss Jane Low, of the same town. Last Wednesday was the appointed time, and the Rev. Joseph Crummer, of Scales Mound was to officiate. On the day in question the couple started in a buggy for Scales mound. Not being acquainted with the road, they took the wrong route, which brought them to Council Hill station. When they arrived at the station, the freight train, which was just starting out, frightened the horse, and he whirled suddenly around, throwing the young couple out. They landed together in a ditch, with the buggy on top of them.—The horse then started up, dragging the buggy over them, and kicking it to splinters. Some parties, who stood near by, caught the horse and secured him, while others picked up the unfortunate couple and found them in a sadly demoralized condition. Mr. Blake's face was a little scarred, and a gash cut in his lip. One of Miss Low's wrists was sprained, and a leg was broken above the knee. She was taken to James' hotel, and Dr. E. D. Kittoe, of Galena was immediately summoned, who pronounced the young lady's injuries severe, and advised her to make for home. But the couple had started out to be married, and be married they would. Nothing less than broken necks would deter them. Accordingly William Passmore was sent for, and the knot was tied, the would be bride lying on the bed, and the expectant bridegroom standing by the bedside. Thus they were pronounced man and wife, and the young husband bore his wounded treasure to her future home.—Those who witnessed all the incidents of the affair expressed the most profound admiration for the lady's fortitude. While evidently suffering intense pain from her injuries, with a smile upon her face, she spoke of the novelty of the affair, and remarked that she would be well in a few days.

DISTRESSING CATASTROPHE AT TOM'S RIVER, NEW JERSEY.—A Long Branch despatch gives the following particulars of the falling of a bridge on Thursday last during the passage over of a party of Methodist Sunday school excursionists: It appears that the party left the train at the depot and commenced crossing a strip of water that lies between the hotel and depot on a bridge built for the use of predestrians.—Over eight persons were on the bridge en route to the hotel when the light structure gave way, precipitating them into the water. The party were submerged in twenty feet of water, with timbers and boards surrounding them. The shrieks of women and children confused the operations which were set on foot to rescue them. About seventy persons managed to escape by means of help extended to them. Eight of the party were drowned, the most of them having been carried down under the falling timbers.

The funeral of four of the victims took place on the 10th, at Long Branch, at the Centenary M. E. church. The names of those buried were Ella Marple, Hellen Lane, and Alfaretta and James Martin. Mrs. Sidney Throckmorton and Maria Marston were buried from the Mechanicsville church.—Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday, the two remaining victims were buried from the Centenary church, where Peter Howard and Libbie Styles were interred in the same grave, in the garments they purchased some time ago, to wear at their wedding which was to have taken place in about three weeks.

General News Items.

—The little ship City of Ragusa, twenty feet long, and carrying two men, which left Liverpool three months ago, has arrived in Boston.

—Elections held since last fall have given the democrats a gain of two Governors, four United States Senators and seven members of Congress. Elections for Congressmen have been held in two States, Oregon and North Carolina. Brightly breaks the morning.

—Catharine Hummel, who was some time since acquitted of murder in Berks county on the ground of insanity, has been removed to the State Lunatic Hospital. Brooke Wilson, acquitted of horse stealing on similar grounds, was taken to the institution at the same time.

—At Charlottsville, Virginia, on the 10th, R. C. Ayers, tried for killing Dr. Olivar for the seduction of Miss Ayers, was acquitted. The presiding judge remarked, in discharging the prisoner, that the verdict, while it was a natural one, was in accordance neither with the law nor the evidence.

—All the Radical papers of Pennsylvania swears that the Democrats are free-traders and opposed to protection. Yet, Garfield, in opening the campaign on the Republican side at Mansfield, Ohio, the other night, declared that the "Democrats of Pennsylvania favor a high tariff." Who lies?

—The next Legislature of this State will have the apportionment of the Congressional and Legislative districts, the first for the next ten years, the second for seven. Both of these are now fixed by the same Legislature for the first time since 1861. The same thing will not occur again until 1941.

—In St. Louis a little girl of five years entered a junk shop, recently, and ran against an iron railing which just reached her chin. In drawing back to extract herself she pulled the railing with her, and her head striking a counter she was pinioned between it and the railing and choked to death.

—A little girl 10 years of age, daughter of Michael Miller, of Centre township, Perry county, was enticed into the woods not long since, by an unknown villain and horribly outraged. Every effort is being made to ferret out the perpetrator, and the citizens threaten to mete out speedy justice to him when found.

—Recently, in the Chambersburg court, William Davis, colored, was sentenced to twelve month's imprisonment in the penitentiary for outraging the person of a girl between 9 and 10 years of age. The crime was committed five years ago, since which time Davis managed to escape arrest until recently.

—A little child four years old, son of Mr. George W. Dexter, of Danielsonville, Conn., fell backward from a second story window, sixteen feet from the ground, on last Monday, and turned a back somersault alighted upon the ground entirely unhurt. It immediately got up and went to playing as if nothing had happened.

—The announcement of Napoleon's first defeat roused the empress Carlotta from the stupor which had possessed her mind since her husband's execution, and, with the continuation of the Emperor's misfortunes, she has steadily been regaining her sanity, so that the physicians confidently predict her complete recovery.

—Later returns from Vermont show heavy Democratic gains throughout the State.—Towns have gone Democratic for the first time in ten years. In twenty five towns our vote is over fifteen per cent. larger than last year, while that of the Republicans is not half that. Some Democratic warmth is being imported even to this frigid zone of Radical intolerance.

—On Sunday morning week a child of Mr. Charles Cressman, residing at Reading, fell from the second story window to the pavement below. The child was observed by the neighbors, who picked it up, rang the door-bell, and informed the family of the accident. Two physicians were called in, who examined the child and found it unhurt. The child is but two years old.

—Official news of the sinking of the iron-clad Captain has been received in London from Admiral Milne, commander of the fleet. From the Admiral's report it would seem that the disaster was due to her inability to weather the gale that was prevailing at the time she went down. Eighteen of the Captain's crew have reached Cape Corrobedo on the Spanish coast. Another boat full of people from the wreck was lost.

—It is reported the ex Emperor Louis Napoleon recently purchased, through his agents an estate in Kent, England, and that he has invested in British and other solid securities about thirty millions of dollars, and has an annual income of about half a million from his investments in the English fund alone, with as much more from investments in other countries, the United States included. If the report be true, Napoleon, although a prisoner, is in tolerably good circumstances, financially.

—An awful catastrophe has occurred on the coast of France. The new British iron-clad, the Captain, went down in a gale on Wednesday morning, taking with her all on board, 500 souls. The announcement is made to the British Admiralty by Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, in command of the fleet off Cape Finisterre. Among the lost are Captain Cowper Phipps Cole, the eminent naval architect and inventor of turret ships, Lord (Baring) Northbrook and a son of Mr. Childers. First Lord of the Admiralty. The iron-clad Captain was regarded as the finest vessel in the British navy, and had just been finished. The trip to Cape Finisterre was probably an experimental one. Her unseaworthiness must have been due to the heaviness of her armor.

HALE'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GREY.

Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.

RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.

Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. [sep.1.-1m.]

CLOSING PRICES

OF DE HAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Sept. 13, 1870.

U. S. 6's of '81	113⅞	114⅛
" " '62	112⅝	112⅞
" " '64	111⅜	111⅝
" " '65	111⅝	111⅞
" " '65, new	110⅛	110⅜
" " '67	110⅛	110⅜
" " '68	110⅛	110⅜
" 5's, 10-40's	106⅜	106⅝
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy	110¾	111
Due Comp. Int. Notes		
Gold	113¾	114
Silver	108	111
Union Pacific R.R. 1st M. B'nds	810	820
Central Pacific R. R.	180	800
Un'n Pacific Land Gr'nt B'nds	735	750

TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

—I hereby offer myself as an Independent Candidate for SHERIFF at the ensuing October Election.

FRANCIS CRAMER.

Chest Springs, Sept. 5, 1870.

THE KIDNEYS

The Kidneys are two in number, situated in the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of sues, or veins, which serve as a deposit for urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a tube, and called a Ureter. The ureter connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various membranes or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Lower, the Nervous, and the Muscular upper expels, the lower retains. When you desire to urinate without the ability to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in the various functions. If the parts are neglected, Gravel and Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, however slight may be the attack, it also will affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from the same sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in joints is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach, or chalky secretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. From this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some part of the body, and bears different names according to the parts affected, viz: when general and diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's Highly Concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Unfortunately we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty of passing water, Scanty Secretion, or too frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, or any change in quantity, but increase of heat or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action by which the watery or calcareous deposits, and all unnatural enlargements, such as pain and inflammation, are reduced. It must be taken by men, women, and children, according to directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 7, 1870.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for the space of twenty years, with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have had the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I had given up all of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies thereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, and it occurred to me and my physician as being an excellent combination, and, with his advice and after examination of the article, and consultation with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at its wonderful effect, and after using it three weeks I was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a statement of my case at that time, believing that my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see what effect a perfect cure, knowing then I could write you of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure has been effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it on any ever occasion may require its use in all such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

ADDRESS,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE

594 Broadway, New York

NONE ARE GENUINE

—UNLESS—

Done up in Steel Engraved Wrapper

—WITH—

FAC-SIMILE OF MY CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE

—AND SIGNED—

H. T. Helmbold

June 23, 1870.-1y.

Cambria Freeman.

TUESDAY, : : : SEPT. 15, 1870

...ps and Mishaps at and near Home.

...Next Argument Court has been fixed for ...day, Nov. 8th.

...Nine large copperhead snakes were killed ...he field near Huntingdon on Saturday last.

...A miner named Houghton Duncan was ...d in an ore mine near Bloody Run, Bed... county, on last Wednesday.

...A young girl named Naile, of Westmore... county, died a few days since from hem... rage produced by fright, brought on by the ...k of a ferocious dog.

...A small farm in Clearfield township is ...ered at private sale in our advertising col... to-day. It is situated in a desirable part ...e county, and should command a ready

...Considerable lumber and shingles piled ...nd Nutter's steam saw mill at Chest Springs ...reported to be on fire Tuesday morning. ...was thought the mill and part of the lumber ...d be saved.

...Mr. E. S. Berlin, the young Johnstowner ...was recommended by the Board of Exam... for the military cadetship, failed to pass ...factory examination at West Point, and ...ourse has been rejected.

...Clearfield borough has doubled its popula... since 1840, and Huntingdon borough has ...ed about eleven hundred during the same ...d. The increase in Ebensburg has not ...so large—not by a long shot.

...It is rumored that the man who recently ...himself at the Chimney Rocks, Hollid... burg, is no less a person than Prof. Mari... the ve eran aeronaut who failed to go "up ...alloon" at Altoona on the 4th of July.

...The ALLEGHANIAN says that Harry Kin... picked up in Jackson township one day ...week the sloughed off skin of a black ...five and one-half feet in length. It is ...ct in all its parts, and quite a curiosity in ...t. It can be seen at Linton's saloon.

...There cannot be any doubt about the suc... of the Wilmore pic-nic, both as regards ...mbers that will be in attendance and the ...rrements that will be made for rendering ...casion a most joyous and agreeable one. ...e who intend to take part with our Wil... friends on Saturday next may look for ...r treatment and a pleasant time generally.

...Mrs. Dale, wife of the man murdered in ...field on Saturday week, was a sister of ...A. Thompson, the man killed at Frank... long since by the explosion of a torpe... and the news of both these terrible catas... reached her at the same time, producing ...ple of feeling that can be better imagined ...described. Her case is one of the saddest ...have ever heard of, and challenges the ...pathy of all hearts.

...Altoona is a big place and full of wide ...ke, energetic citizens, some of whom, as ...ers and members of the Altoona Park As... tion, promise a big time at their Second ...nual Fair, which will be found advertised ...nother column. The premium list is large ...liberal and open to general competition, ...d here we hope that many of our Cambria ...unty farmers and horse owners will have ...ir stock and produce on exhibition.

...OUR OLD CITIZENS GONE.—We have this ...ty to record the death of an old and esteem... ...zen in the person of Mr. John Kingston, ...Conemaugh borough, which event occurred ...the residence of his son in that place on ...day evening last. Mr. Kingston's age ...ved, was about 67 years, during more ...half of which time he resided in Johns... ...n, where he was engaged for the most part ...his favorite pursuits in a small way. Those ...ho followed hunting and rail-roading on the ...stern division of the Pennsylvania canal and on the ...Portage railroad, in the days when said ...improvements were institutions in the land, ...will not fail to remember Mr. Kingston and his ...well stocked store in the vicinity of the boat-slip. The ...deceased was esteemed an honest and upright ...man by all who knew him, and for our own ...part having experienced many kindly acts at ...his hands, we can truly say that he possessed a ...generous and obliging nature, and while we ...sincerely regret his death we cannot but hope ...that a change has brought to his immortal ...spirit eternal peace in the better world. Mr. ...Kingston has left but one son living, all the ...other members of his large family having pre... ...deceased him in the funeral march to the grave. ...Mr. Evan R. Morgan died at his residence ...in Gallitzin township, on Friday last, aged ...about 60 years. Mr. M. was born on the farm ...now owned by Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esq., in Cam... ...bria township, and has resided in this vicinity ...without intermission his long and eventful life. He was ...a kind husband and father, and a good citizen. ...His remains were taken to his grave respected by all who ...knew him. Peace to his ashes.

...SINGULAR AND SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A ...most serious and certainly a most singular ac... occurred to Mr. David Burkey, residing ...in the immediate vicinity of Loretto, this ...county, on Thursday evening last. Mr. B, it ...appears, was at work on his hay-mow, perhaps ...having his cattle, and after getting done with ...his fork he was using, permitted it to slide ...down the mow to the barn floor, the fork as ...usual having an upright position, points downward, ...under the hay. Mr. B then proceeded to ...descend from the mow in the same way, but ...in doing so came with such force upon the top ...of the fork that the handle penetrated the ...body to the depth of six or eight inches, in... ...juries as well may be conceived, a most se... ...one not dangerous wound, and requiring, ...indeed, the strength of a man to withdraw ...the fork handle from his person. Mr. B, we ...are now doing well, and the indications ...are that he may survive, although full recov... from an injury of so delicate a nature can ...only be looked for.

...DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN.—Mr. ...John McLaughlin, well known as toll-gate ...keeper and dealer in merchandise at Cresson, ...Cambria county, where he has resided for a quarter ...of a century or more, fell dead in the potato ...patch near his residence, where he was at ...work on Monday morning last. The deceased ...had been unwell for some time past, but was ...thought to be much improved in health on ...the very morning that the dread summons ...came so suddenly to him. He was a native of ...County Cork, Ireland, and was aged about ...seventy-six. He settled in this county in the ...year 1827, and has always been known as a ...hard working man, a good neighbor and an ...honest citizen, and one who was always ...ready to oblige a friend or aid the needy way... ...farer in life's journey. His sudden death is a ...source of deep regret. May he rest in peace.

...FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Michael ...Kelly, employed in a stone quarry at Gal... ...in this county, was instantly killed by a ...train at that place on Saturday night ...last. He was walking on the track at the ...time being on his way home, and although ...every effort was made to warn him of his dan... ...ger not only by the yells of the engineer and ...fireman, but by the whistling of the engine, ...owing to the fact that he was hard of hear... ...ing the unfortunate man failed to understand ...and appreciate the danger of his position, and ...consequently suffered a most shocking death. ...Mr. Kelly was a middle aged, unmarried man, ...and of a sort of a hermit life by himself, and ...is known to have any relatives we believe ...in this county. His body was terribly man... ...gled. Samuel Craig, Esq., of Gallitzin, sum... ...moned a jury of inquest, and the verdict was ...in accordance with above facts.

...ADMITTED TO PRACTICE LAW.—At the assem... ...bling of Court on Tuesday morning, W. H. H. ...Miller, Esq., of Johnstown, was on motion ...of D. J. Johnston, Esq., admitted to practice ...in the several Courts of Cambria county. Mr. ...Miller studied under Cyrus L. Pershing, ...Esq., and we understand that his examination ...developed such a knowledge of the fundament... ...al principals of the common law as to reflect ...credit both upon himself and his precep... ...tor. The committee before whom he was ex... ...amined consisted of R. L. Johnston, Jno. ...P. Linton, Esqs. From what we ...know of Mr. Freeman we venture to predict ...success in his chosen profession will ...be gold and certain.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 12, 1870.

Dear Freeman—The Prussians, like the sun, will probably re-cross the line about the middle of September, after which the weather will be cooler both here and in Prussia. I almost wish it was cooler here now, for the *removal* makes the atmosphere warm enough hereabouts. On last Saturday the *bombs* were bursting all around, and there are some frightful collisions. Whatever differences may exist in regard to the question of removal, we should all avoid personalities, as it is certain we will all have to live together and mingle together in the transaction of business, no matter what the result may be in October.

The Zanfretta Troupe performed in Union Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of last week. The tight-rope performances, just previous to the opening of the theatre, attracted immense crowds of people, more especially on Saturday evening.

There will be an immense animal and circus show here on next Saturday, 17th inst., which will probably be the last exhibition of the kind for the season.

In Allegheny city, during a discussion growing out of the proposed election of a City School Superintendent, a letter was read from one Mr. Pryor, which pitched into the bad grammar of all our County Superintendents. Unfortunately, the letter itself violated so many rules of grammar that Mr. Pryor deemed it prudent to retract his accusations. The fact is, our Superintendents are generally competent—I am sure our County Superintendent is—and the standard of qualifications in teaching is high, but the salaries are so low that qualified teachers will not teach, and their places have to be supplied with incompetent persons. In regard to the English language itself, I doubt whether any person living can write it correctly. Language is not like mathematics—an exact science. The best speakers and writers constitute the standard for grammatical accuracy, but these differ among themselves. Take the rules for capitalizing, punctuating, or forming compound words, and one will find printers and teachers disagree, and even grammarians dispute among themselves. My rule for writing—and I am acknowledged to be a tip-top grammarian—is this: If I can express my ideas so as to be correctly understood, I call this good grammar.

Grapes have proved a success this year in our town and its vicinity. Mr. Henry Fritz, one mile out of town, has about three acres in grapes, and it is thought here that he will realize about one thousand dollars from the present crop. This should encourage others to invest in grape vines.

The steel works located here are not yet in operation, and will not be for some months. The buildings are up and some of the machinery is in place, but no rails have yet been made except a few test rails that were made in the iron works. The impression abroad that the steel works are in operation is a mistake.

The new woolen factory in Woodvale, a very large building, is being pushed as rapidly as the supply of hands and material will allow, but it will not be in operation for probably a year yet.

We see it noticed that an erratic individual climbed a steeple of a church here and stood on the cross, dancing around like a puppet. The same feat was performed here one day last week. One of our youth went up to the top of the Methodist church steeple, the height of 170 feet, and stood on the top of the rod for some time, then threw himself off and came to the ground without any hurt. His name was *Bird*. ROB ROY.

ALTOONA CITY, Sept. 13, 1870.

Friend Mac—On Friday last some of the residents of Third Avenue, in the Fourth Ward, witnessed a most dastardly and cowardly outrage perpetrated by a creature in human shape whom it would be base slander to call a man. The individual in question met one of his neighbors on the sidewalk, and without a word of provocation, struck him a terrible blow with his clenched fist, felling the unfortunate man to the earth and rendering him for a time perfectly insensible and to all appearances lifeless. Not satisfied with his fiendish work, the brute, like a savage as he is, continued his unconscious victim until he was a perfect mass of bruises, and only desisted when the frantic wife of the unfortunate man reached the scene and succeeded in rescuing her husband from the grasp of his brutal assailant. He was then carried to his home, more dead than alive, but fortunately for all concerned, the application of the proper restoratives brought him back to consciousness, though at present writing he is still in a very precarious condition.

Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of this Diocese, while in his way home from the Eternal City, did Altoona the honor of tarrying with us during Saturday. He was cordially welcomed by a large concourse of his spiritual children, members of the Catholic congregation here. Our mutual young and talented friend, Mr. James P. Murphy, delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the congregation, and it is needless to say that it did honor alike to his head and his heart. The Bishop briefly replied in his usual felicitous and happy manner, after which the Mountain City Cornet Band struck up "Home, Sweet Home" in honor of the Bishop's safe return from his long voyage. The demonstration throughout was in the highest degree creditable to all concerned.

An interesting little daughter of Mr. James Kees, of the Fourth Ward, met with an accident the other day which resulted in the breaking of one of her legs near the hip. The child was being carried at the time in the arms of her aunt, a young girl, when the latter was tripped up by a small dog, causing her to fall on the board walk with the result stated. Another warning against keeping worthless curs about the house.

The Democrats of this city have buckled on their armor for the campaign, and are full of life and fight. The able, incorruptible and popular Speer is our candidate for Congress, and with those honest, upright and unbounded Democrats, Messrs. Petriken and Crawford, our nominees for the State Senate, we think we have a ticket that ought to be and can be triumphantly elected, and we are bound to do our level best in that direction. With such candidates, among the most deserving and popular Democrats in the district, it is no wonder that new life and vigor and determination to win has been infused into the Democratic masses.

Our Radical City Council is voted by all classes as an intolerable nuisance. Next week I may give a slight inkling of its doings, for the edification of your many readers in this city, if for no other purpose.

The courteous invitation extended by your correspondent "Soltero" to attend the picnic at Wilmore on Saturday next, will be accepted by one at least of those to whom it is specially directed, and that one is your humble correspondent, T. I. M., who anticipates much pleasure in attending a "real genuine" picnic, under the auspices of the *Freeman* press gang whom he hopes will be to the fore on that occasion. Presuming that you too will be there, I bid you not to be surprised if you find Altoona abundantly represented at Wilmore on that day. T. I. M.

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 13, 1870.

Dear Freeman—As politics monopolize the attention of almost every individual in this town, and in fact throughout the entire south of the county, just now, you will pardon me if I occupy a little space in your paper by briefly referring to the style in which the half dozen gentlemen who compose the "removal ring" in this place are trying to coerce our citizens, who are opposed to the movement, into supporting their candidate and the cause they profess to be fighting for. I need not allude to the attempted arguments which are brought to bear by their hired or ambitious public speakers. The laboring men, who comprise a majority of the voters in this section, can easily weigh and dispose of such palpable misrepresentations as that, in the event of the seat of justice being removed to this town, the county expenses can be arranged at a very economical saving of $20,000 per year. No sane man in this community would look for anything but extravagance and reckless expenditure from the men who have set themselves up as the Moloch before whom all must bow. These astute and honorable men, the most noisy and despicable of whom have only recently become residents of the town, are trying to pursue a course by which they expect to overawe the timid and thus drive them into supporting their measures for self-aggrandizement. "A man," say they, "who will not support home interests should be driven from amongst us." What interest, in the name of sense, will it be to the poor and laboring classes of Johnstown if the county seat should be removed here? A court house and jail must be built, and the men who are running the machine, and who alone it would benefit, would not be satisfied with ordinary structures, for the better the buildings the more the value of their property would be enhanced. These men I allude to are the owners of property in the immediate vicinity where the declared nuisances of two consecutive grand juries—called a borough lock-up? If a desire to build up and beautify our town is the prevailing reason for urging the measure, why not remedy these respective nuisances? Will the county people place any reliance in their promises when they know that they have no facilities for marketing now? Ten chances to one the profits of half a dozen business visits to this place will be lost in paying fines for backing their wagons accidentally upon the sidewalk or stopping for a moment upon the street crossing.

As I am pressed for time I will bring this article to an abrupt conclusion, but will refer to the subject again. AMICUS.

IT CAN'T BE DONE.—It is too late to attempt to undersell Wanamaker & Brown. With the advantages of large capital, leading position, immense sales, and a cash business, which they now possess, they need not and will not admit any competitors in the matter of prices. "Invariably the lowest" is their watchword.

MARRIED.—In this place, on Thursday last, by E. J. Waters, Esq, Mr. Thos. T Williams, of Cookport, Indiana county, and Miss Mary Ann Rees, of Cambria township, this county.

PHYSICIANS recommend the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to prevent grayness and to heal eruptions of the scalp.

AN ESTABLISHED INSTITUTION.—The American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia is emphatically an established institution. It has been in operation for more than twenty years, and has had an agency in Cambria county for over seventeen years. It has a capital and accumulations of about *three millions of dollars*, all securely invested according to the laws of this and other States in which it does business. It has among its Directors such eminent men as J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Penna. Railroad, Ex-Gov. Curtin and Senator Cattell, and has in the last two years paid losses to the extent of *over six hundred thousand dollars*.

Mr. J. Frank Condon, Special Agent of this Company, will be at the Mountain House in this place during the present week, and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, as well as persons attending Court, are respectfully invited to call upon him and have the plans of this Company, and the merits of life insurance generally, explained to them.

AT IT AGAIN.—The irrepressible James F. Campbell, recently editor of the Altoona VINDICATOR, has turned up once more in the capacity of a journalist—this time as editor of the SUNDAY WORLD, a large eight paged and very readable Democratic newspaper just established in Pittsburg. We hope the enterprise will prove a permanent success, as the paper is ably conducted and eminently sound in the right cause besides being one of the cheapest papers ($2 per year) published in the State.

BACK AGAIN.—Vallie Barker we see has reached home once more, but didn't bring those goods we thought he intened to buy. His store is still pretty full, however, of such articles as are needed in every family, and down to first cost are the prices at which he is now offering everything in order to close out his present stock and make room for the new goods that will be coming to come some of these days soon. Now is the time to invest money to advantage with V. S. Barker.

THERE'S many a gem in the path of life, which we pass in our idle pleasure; there's many a man has got a wife who to him is a priceless treasure; there is many a chance to buy very cheap, if the man with the wife would take her where cash will procure goods, a heap, at the cheap cash store of Shoemaker. Dry goods, groceries, furniture, and hundreds of other articles can be bought on fair terms from the Messrs Shoemaker.

HONESTY is generally considered to be the best policy—even better than the president's policy or a life insurance policy—but it is not the one that is always pursued. Those who buy all the goods that they need at the cheap cash store of R. R. Davis, in the East Ward, and pay for them, not only practice this precept, but save money in the operation and get first class articles which never fail to give satisfaction.

HOW IT ENDED.—The chap who wanted the girl to meet him by moonlight alone carried the joke so far that he has got through courting and has taken to matrimony for the balance of his life. He likes it first rate, however, and him and his wife show their delight by buying all their goods at the cheap cash store of A. J. Christy, in Lortto, where they get the best of everything at the very lowest cash rates.

JEEMS' EXPERIENCE.—I presed Mattie's form to mine and looked into her eyes; and as I took her hand in mine I couldn't breathe for sighs. I said if she'd consent to dwell with me as my beloved wife, the best of flour that Mills doth sell should form our bread for life. Mills sells the very best of flour and feed that can be bought for money, and sells at the very lowest cash rates. That's even s.

EVERYTHING.—What C T. Roberts don't keep in the way of watches, clocks, jewelry, sewing machines, stationery, fancy goods, tobacco, cigars, etc, is really not worth keeping, and the man who don't buy what he needs in his line at Cham's store is really too far behind the age to ever catch up. A more de irable variety cannot be found in any store in the county.

BREATHES there a man with soul so dead who never to himself has said, I'll haste away, this very day, and get a photograph taken of my manly phis at the renowned National Photograph Gallery on High street, Ebensburg, where that exquisite artist, T. R. Evans, is p'easing everybody with the beautiful pictures he is furnishing at the very lowest rates.

GOOD people all you should call at Huntley's great big store, where you can buy, if you will try, as many goods, or more, than you can find of that same kind, if you're not blind, though you hunt the county o'er. The mechanic, the farmer, the laboring man, the housewife and everybody else can find something they need at Huntley's.

Leopold & Brother, at No. 241 Main street, Johnstown, are now offering great bargains in the Clothing line. They keep a large assortment of made-up clothing and they have arrangements with their city friends by which the measure of customers can be sent and suits will be made to order from any pattern of cloth, of which they have many samples. This is an an advantage that many will take occasion to embrace in order to get neat fitting garments.

M. H. Mayer.—Were ever you there? Well, I declare, you had better prepare to take a stare at his clothing there, at prices so fair—No. 214, Opera House, Main street, Johnstown. Men's clothing, boys' clothing—coats, vests, pants, drawers, shirts, woolen shirts, overalls, collars, ...ts, caps, and everything in the clothing line as cheap as can be bought in the large cities. Please give Mr. Mayer a call and examine his large stock of made-up clothing.

James J. Murphy has no intention of leaving No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, where he continues to sell any quantity of ready-made clothing at fabulously low prices. His new stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is large and well selected, and must please everybody. He keeps both men's and boy's clothing, as well as gents' furnishing goods. He offers rare bargains now in the clothing line.

STONEROAD'S CATHARTIC SYRUP, used in all cases instead of PILLS, EPSOM SALTS, CASTOR OIL, &c. Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale, R. E. SELLERS & Co., 45 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [June 16, 1870.-1y.]

SECOND ANNUAL

AGRICULTURAL FAIR

OF THE

Altoona Park Association!

TO BE HELD AT

ALTOONA, PA.,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

OCTOBER 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1870.

$4,500.00 IN PREMIUMS!

Competition open to all parts of State.

THE ASSOCIATION takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the very liberal premiums offered this year. They equal those of the State Society on similar classes. The design of this liberality is to produce friendly competition, and at the same time remunerate exhibitors and visitors.

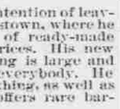
The premiums on thoroughbred horses and cattle amount to over $600.00, and all the other classes are equally liberal. For the ladies, some $300.00 worth of silver ware has been purchased and will be distributed as premiums for the work of their hands. These premiums range in value from $1.00 to $15.00, and many of the articles are beautiful, and the Managers believe they will be prized much more than the same amount paid in money.

For full particulars see Premium List, published in pamphlet form and to be had of any of the Officers or Managers.

New buildings will be added to those already on the ground, and everything will be provided for the convenience of exhibitors and satisfaction of visitors. S. C. BAKER, President.

E. R. MCCUM, Secretary.
JOHN LLOYD, Treasurer. [sep.15.-3t.]

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—An excellent Farm in Clearfield township, Cambria county, equidistant (22 miles) from Chest Springs and St. Augustine, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Said Farm contains **FIFTY ACRES**, about FORTY ACRES of which are cleared, having thereon a LOG HOUSE and a LOG BARN. For further information, inquire of CONNER RILEY, near the premises, or call on or address J. C. SULLIVAN,
Sept. 15.-1m. Altoona, Pa.



NOTICE.—A lot of Shingles were left on the premises of the subsbriber, at Summitville, Cambria county, some time during last winter, and have since remained uncalled for. This therefore is to notify the owner of said Shingles that if he does not come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, they will be disposed of according to law.
Sept. 15, 1870.-3t. HENRY HUGHES.

THIS PARAGRAPH ALONE

MAY SAVE YOU

THE Subscription Price OF THIS PAPER For a Whole Year.

Ten years of hard work and hard knocks, have organized in Philadelphia the largest and most complete Clothing House in America, if not in the

WHOLE WORLD.

By constant endeavors, we have avoided all the old ruts and antiquated methods of the trade, until now Oak Hall is universally acknowledged to be

AN EXCEPTION

The Reasons are:--

1. We have built a house for our business, covering nearly half an acre.
2. Instead of wedging it in between other buildings, making it dark, and obscuring the goods, it is built on a corner of three streets, and any one may count in it 251 windows.
3. We employ skilled workmen, One Hundred and Fifty of whom may be seen under our roof by any one having time and curiosity to visit our Establishment, and besides these, 1400 to 1800 sewers are employed at their own homes.
4. We make up no imperfect goods.
5. We thoroughly sponge and shrink ALL our goods.
6. We purchase our goods at first hands, in large lots,--sometimes in bills of over $100,000 at one time.
7. We set our faces against every species of unfair dealing, and will dismiss any employee in any way guilty of it.
8. We have such enormous sales that we are content with a profit far below the trade margin.
9. We warrant all our goods, and will give every possible guarantee to purchasers at Oak Hall.

The above are facts that no one can truthfully dispute, as the examination we so cordially invite, will fully prove.

We ask the encouragement and support of all classes of people, feeling sure that in establishing in Philadelphia the

Largest Clothing House in America,

We enlist the patronage of all who are interested in the prosperity of our Commonwealth.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

S. E. cor. Sixth & Market Streets.

Nos. 532, 534, 536 Market St.
" 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 South Sixth St.

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE BOROUGH OF CARROLLTOWN, in the County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, passed the 27th day of August, A. D. 1870:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Carrolltown, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, no person or persons shall be allowed to open out a Picture Gallery, or take Pictures of any kind whatsoever, in the Borough of Carrolltown, unless he, she or they shall pay a License or Tax to the amount of TEN DOLLARS. *Provided*, that he, she or they are not a citizen or citizens of the Borough of Carrolltown.

SECTION 2. That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 187., no person or persons shall be allowed to sell any goods or articles whatsoever at auction or public outcery, unless he, she or they shall pay a License or Tax of ONE DOLLAR per day. *Provided*, that he, she or they are a citizen or citizens of the Borough of Carrolltown, or a Constable, or Sheriff of the county.

SECTION 3. That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, no peddler or salesman of any firm or company, or otherwise, wholesale or retail, shall be allowed to sell or make sale in the Borough of Carrolltown of anything whatsoever, unless he, she or they shall pay a License or Tax of TWO DOLLARS. *Provided*, that he, she or they are not a citizen or citizens of the Borough of Carrolltown.

SECTION 4. That from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, Section 1st of an Ordinance passed by Council, entitled "An Ordinance regulating the Police of the Borough of Carrolltown," enacted by the authorities of said Borough on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1867, shall be and is hereby repealed; and that from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1870, any person or persons fighting in the Borough of Carrolltown shall pay a fine of not less than TWO DOLLARS or more than TEN DOLLARS, or be imprisoned in the Lock-Up, according to the decision of the Borough authorities, and pay costs of suit if convicted.

All these Fines, Taxes and Licenses shall be paid to the Treasurer of Carrolltown Borough, who shall and will receive the amount, and will give a certificate to the person or person, signed by the Burgess and the seal of the Borough affixed to the same, to show their rights and secure the transaction of their business in and through the Borough of Carrolltown.

WM. A. NOEL, Burgess
Attest—ED. L. BINDER, Clerk. [sep.15.-3t.]

SAXON GREEN

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
122 North 4th Street, Philadelphia.

PRICE REDUCED.
THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
NEW YORK OBSERVER.
$3 PER ANNUM.
ONE MONTH FREE ON TRIAL!
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

WANTED!--Lands in Pennsylvania for cash and good stocks. TOWNSEND BROS., 134 South Third street, Philadelphia.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED!—I own interest in one of the best Silver Mines of the day, developing, etc., near Georgetown, Col. Can satisfy you of its undoubted value as a good investment and a paying one. Best of reference given. I wish to sell one-half of it *very cheap for cash*. Address my atty's, TOWNSEND BROS., 134 South Third street, Philadelphia.

$100,000 IN SIX MONTHS can be made by a shrewd and reliable man in a sure, safe business. An investment of $25 will return a clear profit of $475. For particulars call on or address the NORTH AMERICAN PICTURE CO., No. 85 Nassau street, New York.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. A New Book of 128 pages. Price 30 cents by mail. AMERICAN NEWS CO., New York.

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a speciality.

FRANK D. STORM, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, EBENSBURG, PA. Office on Centre street, opposite Colonade Row. (my5.)

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FOR CASH!

TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

Glass Fruit Jars, &c.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHER GOODS I will sell for the next FIFTEEN DAYS:

1 quart Glass, Tin Top and Wire,	$1.65.
1 quart Hero Jars,	$2.00 per doz.
1 quart Gem Jars,	2.00 per doz.
1 quart Protector Jars,	2.00 per doz.
1 quart XL Jars,	1.90 per doz.
2 quart Protector Jars,	3.00 per doz.
1 quart Belle Jars,	2.20 per doz.

Tin Cans, 1 quart, 3 pints, and 2 quarts, VERY CHEAP; Cane Basket Baskets, 50 to 75 cents; Clothes Baskets, 50 cents to $1.00; Toilet Sets, from $3.50 to $4.00 per set of three pieces. Refrigerators, Water-Coolers, Bath-Tubs,

10 PER CENT. LESS THAN CITY PRICES

These prices are strictly Cash when goods are taken away. A large stock of Brass Kettles, Tinware, Enameled Ware, Housekeeping Goods and Cook Stoves, &c., at prices to please.

—CALL AT—

No. 280 Washington Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

FRANK W. HAY.

Johnstown, Aug. 12, 1870.-2m.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

167 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, 130 Acres of which are cleared, will be sold on the most reasonable terms. This FARM is located in Allegheny township, Cambria county, on the road leading from Loretto to Chest Springs, and within two miles of the former and three miles of the latter place. The improvements consist of a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, in excellent repair, a good BARN, and all necessary OUTBUILDINGS. There is a fine ORCHARD of choice fruit and an abundance of pure water on the premises. The woodland is covered with the best of timber.

The above described property will be sold on conditions to suit the purchaser. Apply on the paemises to B. & C. SHIELDS.
Allegheny Twp., Aug. 18, 1870.-tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND situated in Chest twp., Cambria county, on the road leading to Chest Springs—about TWELVE ACRES of which are cleared and have thereon erected a Log House and Log Stable. The land is well covered with pine, oak and other valuable timber, and is accessible to market. The property will be sold on easy terms. For further information apply to or address

CHARLES WARNER,
Chest Twp., June 9.-3m.* St. Lawrence P. O

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, on the most reasonable terms, his FARM in Blacklick township, Cambria county, within one-half mile of the Clay Pike. Said Farm contains **140 ACRES**, about **90 Acres** being cleared, and has erected thereon a large DWELLING HOUSE, a good FRAME BARN, and other OUTBUILDINGS. An Orchard of 180 Fruit Trees is growing on the premises. *Title indisputable.* For further particulars inquire of ISAAC MAHON, on the premises, or apply to

WM. H. SECHLER,
Aug. 11.-2m. Att'y at Law, Ebensburg.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CAMBRIA COUNTY AGENCY.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., *Medical Examiner.* | GEO. A. BERRY, *Agent.*

Ebensburg, Pa.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. [8-1L.-tf.]

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JOHN A. BLAIR, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that an General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria,

ON TUESDAY, THE 11th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1870,

for the purpose of selecting the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

One person to represent the Seventeenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to represent the county of Cambria in General Assembly.

One person for high Sheriff of the county of Cambria.

One person for County Commissioner.

One person for Director of Poor and House of Employment.

One person for Coroner.

One person for County Auditor.

One person for Jury Commissioner.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office recently occupied by M. Leavy, Esq., dec'd, in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Thomas Radcliffe, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet at Jas. Myers' Hall, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trafis in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Duchin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township.

The General Election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1850, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in this Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

One of the inspectors and judges of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be

OUR OLDEST FORTRESS.—Under this title, "Old and New," for September, gives a minute chronological history of Fort Independence (now so called) in Boston Harbor, originally built on Castle Island in 1634. The following extract recalls one of the instances when the fort was of historic importance :

In 1765, "the Castle" begins to appear as the one place where the English crown was sure of its authority.

The stamps, by which a revenue was intended to be raised from the British colonies, arrived in the habor of Boston in September, 1765, and were lodged for security at the Castle. The vigorous opposition in America to this stamp-act, having prevented its being in any instance carried into execution, soon procured its repeal. In the course of the following summer all the stamps were returned to England.

The seeds of disunion were first sown in 1764, by the stamp act ; and, from 1768 to 1776, were from like causes advancing to maturity. In the contest between Britain and America the mother-country could not show more obstinacy in forcing an illegal revenue than the colonies' perseverance in urging and defending their rights. Massachusetts stood first in the arduous conflict. Boston was the centre of attack and resistance, and Castle William a key to be grasped by the strongest hand. While the public mind was agitated by the misunderstanding of Governor Bernard with the legislature of the province over which he presided, a vessel belonging to Mr. John Hancock was seized and placed under an armed guard, by the officers of the Custom House. The commissioners of the revenue, whose charge was very offensive to the people, and who, in the recent irritation of the inhabitants, had been insulted by the populace, retired with most of their subordinates on board of "The Ronney" man-of-war, and then took shelter at the Castle.

An assurance afterwards given from Boston that they were in no personal danger did not alleviate their apprehensions They assembled all the king's vessels around the island, and caused them to be moored in situations to resist a regular attack; they represented to the ministry in England their uncomfortable residence and the interruption of their duty ; and when they obtained the protection of the military arm they ventured to return to town. Before the expiration of the year several men-of-war arrived from Halifax, and between four and five regiments of regular troops took post in Boston Of these the Sixty-fifth was quartered on Castle Island. From this period we may date the British reliance on force.

SINGULAR STROKE OF LIGHTNING.—The following is from the Hagerstown (Md.) *Mail*: One of the most singular freaks of lightning that has ever come to our knowledge occurred about ten days since, Mr. Emanual Durr, residing in the vicinity of the canal, about one and a half miles from Sharpsburg, at the time mentioned sent his son Charles, aged about twelve years, for the cows, some time in the evening, and a rain suddenly coming up, the lad took shelter under a tree, but he had not been long there when a terrific flash of lightning blinded him for a moment, and upon recovering his senses, found that the fluid had entered, from the tree against which he was leaning, at the neck, passing down his back, twisting itself twice around one of his legs, and passing out at the sole of the foot, but not before it had broken the bones of the same. The youth had in his arms, at the time of the stroke, a small dog, and another was crouching at his feet, both of which were killed. The boy was unable to reach home without assistance, and was not found until ten o'clock at night, although his father made stringent search for him. He is slowly recovering, although his sufferings have been great.

A NEVADA mother, thankful for the restoration of a daughter from the "agur," published the fact, and gives the credit to Hardy's bitters. She says: "My daughter Sarah Ann, who, if I do say it, is the handsomest girl in Holt county, has been troubled with the chills and fever for going on six months and the doctor could not do her any good." A bottle of the bitters was not half gone when the "chills quit on her."

A NEW MINISTER at New Bedford took a stroll before breakfast on the first Sunday he was there, and after walking a dozen blocks was accosted by a shabby looking individual with "You needn't look any farther ; there ain't a d—d saloon open.",

—A figurer has discovered that if the wealth of Boston was equally divided, each man, woman, and child would get $3.000. Don't hurry to get there, it won't be divided for some time yet.

If fair prices and superb goods are what you want, the right men to deal with are M. L. Oatman & Co., whose Cheap Store is at No. 100 High st.

ANDREW MOSES.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPEE'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supee's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

1870. Summer. 1870.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell ; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS

now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

TO CASH BUYERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds ; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture ; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind ; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety ; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley ; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes ; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.—Having procured a perfect list of all warrantee names, dates of warrants, and of the payment of the purchase money and the names of the persons paying the same, with a complete draft made from the official records showing the location of each tract of land, I am prepared to procure patents from the Land Office for the owners of unpatented lands, under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, 1864 and the supplement thereto, as required by the recent order of the Surveyor General.

GEO. M. READE.

Ebensburg, March 24, 1870.-tf.

If your mother, wife or sister wants to get the very best Sewing Machine in the market, tell her to buy the Grover & Baker, sold by M. L. Oatman.

A GREAT CHANCE

To Save Money!

ALL PERSONS buying Goods from me after this date, and paying CASH for the same, will be allowed TEN PER CENT. off regular prices. No discount will be allowed unless CASH is paid down at time of purchase.

☞ Come one ! come all ! and convince yourselves that MONEY CAN BE SAVED BY BUYING FOR CASH from

GEO. HUNTLEY.

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.

GAY & WELSH,

Successors to Gay & Painter,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,

362 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L. BELFORD D. D. S.

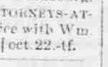
DR. H. B. MILLER,

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

DR D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.



☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

MEDICAL CARD.—DR. E. J. DIBBELL has commenced the practice of medicine in Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa.—Office over the store of E. & H. Nutter. All professional calls responded to promptly at any hour of the day or night. [le29.-3m.]

E. H. PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ward. Night calls can be made at the late residence of Dr. R. S. Bunn, West Ward. [my12.]

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21. 1y.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867-6m.

D. M'LAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, upstairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK, Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct 22.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa. Office opposite the Court House. Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER... GEO. W. OATMAN

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Offices on High street, immediately east of Huntley's hardware store. [ap.8.'69.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JOSEPH M'DONALD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

FRANK D STORM, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, EBENSBURG, PA. Office on Centre street, opposite Colonade Row. (my.5.)

If you want the Eastern Star Flour---the best ever sold in Ebensburg---go to No. 100 High st., where alone it can be had. If not good money refunded.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers, EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted

W. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

FRANK W. HAY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer, of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly on hand.

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis ; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution ; it will give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says: I take pleasure in recommending your Rosadalis as a very powerful alterative I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of Scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made and find it an excellent compound of alterative Ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleaner of the blood I know no better remedy.

Samuel G. M'Fadden, Murfreesboro', Tenn., says: I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis and am entirely cured of Rheumatism ; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benj Bechtol, of Lima, O., writes : I have suffered for 20 years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body. A short time since I bought a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

Rosadalis is sold by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and Druggists generally. Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore. CLEMENTS & CO., April 7, 1870. 1y. Proprietors

5-20'S AND 1881'S

BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED

ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES

COUPONS CASHED,

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought & Sold on Commission Only

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES

First Mortgage 7 P. C. Gold Bonds

For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

Accounts received and Interest Allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SLATE!

THE

TWIN CITY

SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters their

VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

ROOFING SLATE!

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Penn'a, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office : BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, Cor. Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [my5-6m.

THE TANITE

EMERY WHEEL,

FOR

Gumming Saws,

IS THE

BEST SAW GUMMER!

IN THE WORLD!

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

Ebensburg, Pa.

If you want to buy Dry Goods, go to No. 100 High street, where you will get *better bargains* than at any other place in Ebensburg.

"Poor women are on every side, and orphans cry for bread, because husbands and fathers lived and died uninsured."

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHAI.

Organized 1850.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, Pres. . JOHN S. WILSON, Sec.

All policies non forfeitable. All policies are payable at death or 80 years of age.

ECONOMY in management, CARE in the selection of risks, PROMPTNESS in the payment of death claims, and SECURITY in the investment of its immense funds, are rigidly adhered to and have ALWAYS characterized this Company.

J. FRANK CONDON,

Special Agent.

PETER CAMPBELL'S

IMPROVED

BEE HIVE.

The undersigned has secured letters patent of the United States, dated December 14, 1869, for an improvement in the construction of Bee Hives, and claims for his invention advantages possessed by no other heretofore patented.

The principal feature of this Bee Hive is the arrangement by means of which it is thoroughly ventilated, thus precluding the possibility of the bees smothering, the comb moulding or the honey souring. This desirable end is accomplished by a vertical perforated tube, running centrally through the hive and open at the top and bottom. All persons interested in apiculture will at once see the great advantages secured in this improvement. The ventilator is for the increase of bees

The peculiar construction of the box, particularly in the arrangement of the inner compartments, whereby it can be cleaned at any time without disturbing the bees, is another valuable improvement which will be obvious to any person who examines this Hive. An examination of the workings of the bees or the condition of the interior can be made at any time, as the sides are cased with glass. Bees can be trasferred from a different hive to the improved one without any difficulty whatever. It would require too much space to enumerate here all the advantages claimed in this invention, but full information will be promptly furnished by applying in person or by letter to the patentee. I am now prepared to dispose of territory for the sale of the Improved Bee Hive in any portion of the United States.

PETER CAMPBELL,

Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE

The patentee of the above has also invented and patented an AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE, to which he invites the attention of railroad men. Full information will be furnished on application, and Company Rights will be disposed of by the inventor. Address as above. [Jan.11.'70.-tf.]

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c. ;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

M. L. OATMAN

HAS BECOME AGENT IN

Ebensburg and vicinity

FOR THE CELEBRATED

GROVER & BAKER

LOCK-STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH IS WARRANTED TO

DO ALL KIND OF WORK

AND GIVE THE UTMOST

SATISFACTION IN ALL RESPECTS.

If you want to buy Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, &c., be sure and go to No. 100 High street, where a fine stock at low prices await you.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,

(Conducted on the European Plan.)

405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords ; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

DO YOU HEAR THAT, FIREMEN ?

AND ARE YOU PREPARED TO

OBEY THE SUMMONS!

This you are not, unless you have been to

Wolff's Clothing Store,

and have bought one of those superb

FIREMAN'S COATS,

to keep you warm and dry. WOLFF makes them at from $18 to $20, and any other garment you want you can have made to order at short notice.

☞ *NO FIT, NO CHARGE!* ☜

Mr. WOLFF has just returned from the East, and his READY MADE

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

now contains the largest assortment, the most varied assortment, and altogether the most pleasing assortment of

SUMMER GARMENTS

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

EVER DISPLAYED IN ALTOONA.

☞ OVERCOATS, from the lowest priced Cassimere to the finest Beaver—all sizes.

☞ Full Suits of Clothing at from $9 to $30. Pants from $1.50 to $9. Vests from 75 cents to $5. Also, a general variety of

NOTIONS & FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

UMBRELLAS, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c

☞ In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a full stock of FURS, from the lowest priced Coney to the finest Mink and Sable.

GODFREY WOLFF,

Next door to the Post Office Altoona, Pa.

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR

UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

FARMERS AND OTHERS

SHOULD NOT FAIL TO GET

ONE OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Lima Double-Geared

WOOD-SAWING MACHINES,

FOR WHICH

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Is Sole Agent for Cambria County.

If you want to buy Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., go to No. 100 High street, where there is a large stock at prices unsurpassed for cheapness.

FIRST NATIONAL

Saddle & Harness Shop

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The subscriber has commenced business at his Old Stand on High street, West Ward, opposite the Union School House, Ebensburg, Pa., where he is manufacturing and is prepared to fill all orders in his line at greatly reduced prices. Desirous of patronage from all former patrons and the public generally, I invite them to call, with a view of saving money for themselves, as I will positively furnish the best and cheapest work that is or can be made in this or adjoining counties. Call and see samples of my work and learn my prices.

M. M. O'NEILL.

Ebensburg, March 10, 1870.-tf.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. j13.

Rumors of the War.

GENERAL GRANT INTERVIEWED BY A CHICAGO REPORTER—HIS OPINION OF THE PROBABILITY HOW GERMANY MAY BE WHIPPED.

[*From the Chicago Times, August 7.*]

The views of General Grant on the conduct of the European war are attracting which all the world has an interest in being. The enterprise of the Times was prohibited, during the late visit of his Excellency, by obtaining, at some length, General's opinion of matters on the frontier.

The General, in response to a question as to his opinion of matters between France and Prussia, said that neither party understands war as he understands it.

Here the reporter of the *Times* rose to assert a cordial endorsement of the statement of his Excellency.

"Permit me, General," said Mr. Storey, "to ask you to point out what you consider to be the chief blunders of the campaign thus far ?"

"France," said the General, as he lighted a fresh cigar, "made a blunder in commencing war upon a people of equal military strength. The true way to make war is always have three to your enemy's one. An illustration of the fact was given at Sedan. The enemy there was within a third as many as my own force. Hence, the disaster that befel me."

"But, General," said the reporter, "have you no faith in manœuvring or in strategy whereby inferiority in point of numbers may be equalized by superiority of brains ?"

"None whatever. Sherman played it out in his march to the sea. You see the Confederacy was only a shell, and that is why he met with such success. He had no opposition. My own experience proves it. In all cases where I attempted any of my new-fangled operations, I was beaten."

Here Mr. Colfax, with a very sweet smile, inquired as to what the General thought should be done by Napoleon.

"My idea," said the General, "is that he should get Butler and Banks to command army corps in the Prussian forces. Then he should conscript every Frenchman that can carry a musket, and send him in. France has only 30,000,000 inhabitants. Prussia has 40,000,000. This is a clear difference in favor of France of 10,000,000. Now let Napoleon keep hammering away at the Prussians, if it takes all summer. I am of the opinion that the superior dash and élan of the French, aided by their chassepots and their traditions, and their superior navy, will enable them to kill a Prussian as often as they can a Frenchman. But this is a clear case that if Napoleon keeps fighting away till all the Prussians are killed off, he will have 10,000,000 left. In other words, his cat's tail is the longest."

"What is your opinion of Napoleon personally ?" asked Mr. Joseph Medill.

"He is a great man. He smokes good and never says anything. He was in humble circumstances. He was a soldier, however, in the hide business, and perhaps so far as hiding himself is concerned."

Here General Dent broke into uproarious laughter. He afterward remarked to a reporter that he was hired to laugh at the General's jokes ; and, he added, he flattered himself he was doing a very extensive business on very limited capital.

General Grant puffed stolically while he had finished laughing, and he resumed :

"Napoleon is my model. I have before me his portrait by the hour, and I mould my countenance into the same impressiveness that characterizes his. I am not certain but that I steal his manner of *d'etat*. He rose from obscurity to be emperor ; and if I don't follow suit it is because Congress took the trump card out of my hand when it reduced the army."

"Well, now, General, tell us what you think of the Prussians," said Mr. Storey, blandly.

"Don't like 'em," he responded, emphatically.

"Why not, your Excellency ?"

"Well, I don't. They want to fight too much. Why, I have had more than a hundred thousand applications from Dutchmen for office, who use only recommendations that they 'fought mit Sigel.' And I have no objection to them. During the war they stole everything, so that a man had no chance."

The General proceeded to comment on the Prussian strategy. He did not like it at all. They were in too much of a hurry. Here, now, in less than a month they have hardly a million men in the field, when there was a shorter time, he said, than was necessary to move his army from Fort Henry to Richmond—a distance of only thirty miles—with celerity, he remarked, is destruction without precedent. The Prussians have gone to Paris in ten days than he went in his campaign when moving on Richmond.

He further thought the Prussians made a blunder. In place of going towards Paris by way of Metz they ought to strike for the James river and go round by way of Petersburg. There are neither dignity nor safety in this way of rushing straight at the enemy with a big army. The President, he thought, ought to hold on and see who is going to be the next President. This making war for war's sake was not, in his opinion, the true principle of warfare. All wars should have for the high and beautiful object of securing to the men of one's party to Congress, or the election of one's candidate to the Presidency.

At this moment it was announced that lunch was ready, and the party broke up.

If you want to buy Groceries of any kind, go to No. 100 High street, where you can get fresher articles and pay less for them than elsewhere.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works

all kind of MONUMENTS AND HEAD STONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. Not but the best American and Italian marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourself as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.-1y.